

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.,
MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXII..... No. 214

New York, Friday, August 2, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, August 1.

The reformers of England are to make a demonstration in Hyde Park next Monday in opposition to any construction of the new franchise as fixed by the House of Commons.

A new Russian loan is to be placed on the Paris market. The Emperor of Austria will return to Naples on his way to a journey to Paris. The Minister of Ohio at the Court of Belgium is dead. The reports of famine in the west of Ireland were much exaggerated.

The Duke of Beaufort's horse, Vauban, won the Goodwood cup. Very interesting particulars relative to the winner and the race are given in our turf column to-day.

Consols closed at 94 for money in London. Five-twenty was at 72 1/2 in London.

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet at the close, with middling uplands at 10 1/4. Breadstuffs were down.

THE CITY.

The Board of Commissioners met yesterday, when an ordinance for the better protection of passengers on the ferries was referred. It provides for gates at the edges of the bridges used in ferry slips. The Board then adjourned until the first Monday in September.

Six cases of cholera have been recently reported in this city and vicinity, one of which was undoubtedly genuine, while a diversity of opinion prevails among surgeons as to the actual identity of cholera in the cases.

The colored population celebrated their emancipation anniversary yesterday by picnics at the parks in Brooklyn. The day was also celebrated at other points with considerable enthusiasm.

A grand requiem mass for the repose of Maximilian's soul was celebrated in the church of St. John the Baptist, on Fourteenth street in this city, yesterday.

The Inman line steamship City of Boston, Captain Leitch, will sail from pier 45 North river at noon to-morrow (Saturday) for Liverpool via Queenstown. The mails by her will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

The Anchor line steamship Columbia, Captain Carahan, will leave pier 20 North river at noon to-morrow (Saturday) for Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land passengers and mails.

The American line steamship America, Captain Gadsden, will sail to-morrow (Saturday) from pier 45 North river, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, England. The mails for France will close at half-past ten o'clock at the Post Office.

The Cromwell line steamship Sherman, Captain Sampson, will leave pier 9 North river, at three P. M. to-morrow (Saturday) for New Orleans direct.

The stock market was dull and variable yesterday. Governments were dull. Gold closed at 140.

Domestic produce was quiet and generally heavy, while merchandise, though quiet, ruled steady. Cotton was less active, but firm. Coffee was unchanged. On Chicago State and Western flour was irregular. Old wheat and the high grades of fresh ground were 10c, 25c lower, while the low grades were in fair demand at full prices. Wheat was steady for spring, but lower for new. Corn and oats were without decided change. Pork was heavy at the close. Beef remained firm, while lard ruled heavy. Freight was dull and depressed. Whiskey was heavy. Naval stores were generally firm, while petroleum, of which 20,000 bbls. were disposed of, was firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Tennessee election passed off in a remarkably quiet manner yesterday. The negro population were zealous in making use of their new prerogative, and polled a heavy vote, which was by no means unanimous for the radicals. The vote, as far as heard from, however, indicates a decisive victory for Brownlow and his colleagues on the radical ticket. The following are the names of the triumphant candidates:

Governor.....J. M. Brownlow.
Superintendent Public Instruction.....John Eaton.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

First district.....H. R. Butler.
Second district.....J. M. McKim.
Third district.....Wm. B. Stokes.
Fourth district.....James McKim.
Fifth district.....John Trimble.
Sixth district.....S. M. Arnell.
Seventh district.....J. R. Hawkins.
Eighth district.....A. Nunn.

The Republican Convention at Richmond yesterday, the preponderance of delegates being decidedly in favor of the blacks. They assembled in the African church, but on motion adjourned to the Capitol square. The Bots' wing of the Convention did not affiliate with this mass Convention, which was led by Hunnicutt, but distributed handbills for a meeting in the Hall of Delegates. All the old officers of the April Convention were reappointed in the Hunnicutt meeting. Mr. John Hawkshaw being the permanent chairman. A motion to adopt the platform of the April Convention was made the subject of an exciting debate, and was finally adopted, and the Convention adjourned until this morning. The Bots' faction in the Convention failed to meet in the Hall of Delegates, owing, it is thought, to the pending of negotiations to prevent a split in the party. A crowd of members of the other faction met there, however, and expressed considerable disapprobation at the course of the Convention during the day.

Our correspondence from Panama is dated July 24. No official information from Bogota and the interior had been received, but private letters state that all was quiet. Riscoes had been defeated by Liano, but the latter lost heavily, and was unable to follow up his victory.

It was believed that Lopez's subordinate officers would soon return to America. A search among Mosquera's papers disclosed the fact of several small loans with European capitalists having been effected, in opposition to the will of Congress. A circular was also discovered accusing Mr. Barón, the late American Minister, of scheming to annex Colombia to the United States. The steamer Great Republic, one of the China and Pacific Mail Company's line, had arrived at Panama, from New York, and had departed for San Francisco. The health of the Ishimura was good. Montero, the Peruvian Rear Admiral, who rebelled against the appointment of the rebel Tucker to be Admiral, had arrived, ostensibly on a mission to Colombia. He thought it probable that he would go to New York also, on government business. Cholera is reported in the western districts of Nicaragua.

Our letter from La Paz, Bolivia, is dated June 28. Negotiations were in progress with the Baron de Riviere, agent of the French house of Armand & Co., for a loan of \$50,000.

Our Lima, Peru, correspondence is dated July 14. The return of the Spanish squadron was the general topic of conversation, and the work on the fortifications was being rapidly urged forward. There was also a prospect of trouble with Bolivia. The Peruvian fleet was at Callao.

Our Santiago, Chile, correspondence, dated July 1, says it is generally admitted that the Spaniards are about to return, and preparations for their reception have been vigorously renewed. The Spaniards were not seriously affected. Baron de Riviere, who had been in charge of the guano speculation at Mexico and was reported missing, had turned up again with plenty of funds at Callao, and the enterprise was to be resumed.

Files from Japan have been received to the 1st of June. Dr. Hepburn, an American missionary, had completed his Roman, Japanese and Chinese dictionary. Twenty Arab boats had arrived from the Emperor of the French as present to the Tycoon.

Mr. Merrick resumed and finished his argument for the defense in the Burrill trial yesterday, and Mr. Bradley will address the jury to-day.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, after some unimportant business, a motion to adjourn sine die on the 9th of September was laid on the table. The

Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the organization of the Legislature, and continued discussing the question until the adjournment.

Major Thomas F. Sheldon, of the Interior Department, was thrown from a carriage near Troy last evening and seriously injured.

In view of the unstable condition to which the credit of New Orleans has been brought by the action of the City Council, General Sheridan yesterday readjusted both boards of that branch of the municipal government by removing twenty-one members, among them the President of the Board of Aldermen, and appointing his own nominees in their places.

The Internal Revenue officers seized nearly all the cotton in Philadelphia without tags yesterday, on the ground that a certificate of the payment of tax is not sufficient.

The yellow fever at Galveston is steadily increasing and persons unaccustomed have been advised to leave.

Another Presidential Move—The Proposed Flanagan Party.

Two or three days ago the President issued a very sensible order to United States Marshals, instructing them to "observe with vigilance all persons whom they had reasonable cause to suspect" of filibustering purposes. The marshals were also authorized to "promptly interpose the authority of the United States" in these cases for the prevention of dangerous consequences. Occasion has arisen for the enforcement of this order sooner than seemed probable. Here is Flanagan, of Pennsylvania, and here are Welsh and Topsywaver, and other illustrious citizens of the same great Commonwealth—arrant filibusters all—and where are the marshals?

Out of sight as yet; going down the round turn, and over the homestretch, and on the second half mile, and up the distance pole, and in all those sorts of places, but of course not where they ought to be—interposing the authority of the United States against the dangerous scheme of these political escapees and speculators and their filibustering attempt to build up a private party of their own, to the great disturbance and probable ruin of the regularly established parties that now control the people and the spoils. If there ever was a case for the marshals, this is one. If filibustering is dangerous anywhere, it is on occasions like this, where distinguished leaders of the republic, with political ambition soaring beyond all ordinary control, with a hunger and thirst for office and plunder such as no possible party can hope to satisfy, throw themselves out of the common trammels of life and start on a career as ambitious as that of Phaeton, who took Apollo's ribbons for his own and ran his establishment into the Po. Having (perhaps) nothing to lose and (another perhaps) much to gain, who knows what parties they may destroy or with what "splendid making of splendid names" they may illuminate the century? Who shall say that they may not make Andrew Johnson President, or, failing that, land him lower than a President of the United States ought to go?

Semmes, the illustrious admiral of the once Confederate navy, acknowledged recently the embarrassment of not knowing a man who had forced himself upon his attention. He had never before "heard of his name or fame." However we might desire such a refuge as this in regard to the Flanagan party, it is denied us. Who could expect to be credited in saying that he had never heard the name of Flanagan? We have heard the name of Welsh also. Nor can we conscientiously deny our familiarity with the name of Sawyer. We would not, however, undertake to answer for the identity of the particular Flanagan, Welsh and Sawyer in question; but they cannot pretend to be more respectably obscure than others of their names, and, therefore, this point is of less consequence. There is one identity we can answer for, and that is the identity of their little game. We have seen that played in all sorts of shapes, in all sorts of ways and under all conceivable names, and it is still the same old game. Indeed, we have been expecting the appearance of Flanagan, Welsh and Sawyer with this grand game for about five days. That number of days ago, if we remember accurately, the President was reported as saying that "the McClellan vote, the anti-negro suffrage vote and the Southern vote would elect the next President." That sentence was the seed that has already sprouted and promises to bloom into the great Flanagan party. It is not important whether this delegation answers for the anti-negro suffrage or McClellan vote—they will accept the offices for either or both; and their intention to form a new party, distinct from either of the great political parties—if carried out—will furnish a broad and roomy platform that any one can stand upon. Indeed, it will be so broad that it may become identified with the general surface, and so be no platform at all. Mr. Johnson has left "the issues of the hour" in the hands of Flanagan, however, and in such hands they are sure to be safe; although if by the phrase the "issues of the hour," he means the disposal of the offices, we are not sure that the "McClellan vote" will feel that confidence in Flanagan that his very name inspires in us.

It remains to be seen how this development will affect the general Presidential canvass. Of course its influence will be great, for this suddenly appearing Flanagan party, bearing the fortunes of Mr. Johnson, vitalized by his principles and kept together by his patronage, will make a grand centre of attraction for all free political lances. Wendell Phillips, who wants a man of words for the Presidency, might do worse than take Johnson. Greeley has declared his desire for a candidate whose principles are known—and what man's principles are better known than Johnson's are? Indeed, Mr. Johnson is exactly the candidate defined by Greeley and Phillips in their vague attempts to say what sort of a candidate is necessary, and thus there is high probability that they will come into the Flanagan party, but too late, of course, to divide honors with its great originator. There are some of the changes that the development of the Flanagan party may bring about. There will of course be others; but we will not enter upon the labor of indicating them just now, being content for the present with pointing out the fact that under the auspices of this new John Jones and man Friday Andy Johnson may look forward to a grander future than the Tennessee Senatorship.

ANOTHER HUMAN SOCIETY—The society for the prevention of gambling. What are all the cruelties to animals complained of by Mr. Bergh, compared with the cruelties of those gambling establishments in which green geese are so mercilessly plucked, and from which so many lame ducks are turned loose in the streets?

Reconstruction—Southern Political Movements.

With a good wheat harvest secured, putting an end to their late universal and pressing destitution, and with a fair prospect of good crops of cotton, corn, tobacco, &c., the people of the ten States of the five Southern military districts seem to be taking a more lively interest than of late in the political issues of Southern reconstruction. Whatever Mr. Johnson, in the further pursuit of his exploded policy, may do with the five military commanders, or any of them, it is evident that all parties in the South are at length satisfied that they have no alternative but to meet the conditions laid down by Congress.

At Richmond, Virginia, a republican State convention, largely attended, assembled yesterday, for the purpose of a regular organization of the republican party, on the platform of Congress, throughout the State. With harmony in the councils and action of this assembly, there is but little doubt that the powerful party represented will carry the State. But the fussy and intractable Hunnicutt, and his ultra faction of noisy Richmond negroes, may possibly spoil these calculations. Hunnicutt, however, as a desperate adventurer for spoils and plunder, may be pacified with a fat office. In any event, the results of the convention will mark the practical beginning of a reconstruction of political parties and party issues under the new dispensation of negro liberty and negro suffrage.

In North Carolina the republicans already have established a central State organization and affiliating clubs in every county, and they are sanguine of carrying the State by decisive majorities, through all the processes of reconstruction. The opposition elements, without funds, leaders, workers or organization, are evidently of the same opinion. The same may be said more emphatically of South Carolina, where there appears to be no political movements or meetings except those of the republican party. A population composed of four hundred thousand blacks against three hundred thousand whites, from the present situation of things in the South, settles the case of South Carolina in advance.

In Georgia the republicans are proceeding more quietly, but no doubt as vigorously, for the possession of the State in the work of reorganization; nor have we any information of any movements of the opposition that will justify a presumption of a republican defeat, notwithstanding the heavy majority of the whites in Georgia over the blacks.

From Alabama a committee of so-called conservatives have just made a call upon President Johnson, asking for the removal of General Pope, which is a bad sign. These men, instead of praying to a Hercules, who has been shown of his strength and who cannot help them, must put their own shoulders to the wheel if they would get their political go-cart out of the mud.

As for Louisiana, the registrations throughout the State show such large majorities for the blacks that we cannot imagine how the President is to reverse the balance of power by Sheridan's removal, if that is the object in view. In a word, from Virginia to Texas the republicans have secured the inside track, and under the new explanatory Reconstruction bill the removal of this man, that man or the other from a military district, still leaves the same imperative duties of supervision with General Grant. If Mr. Johnson, however, cannot be satisfied short of the removal of a military commander or two, let him go ahead. The results will be profitable to him; but they will be equal to the opening of a new gold placet to the newspapers.

New Racing Parks.

Under the head of "The Turf" we published yesterday special telegrams giving an interesting account of the opening of two new racing parks. One was the Narragansett Park, at Cranston, Rhode Island; the other the Diamond Beach Park, Cape Island, New Jersey. A decided impulse has lately been given to racing sport in this country. The success of the Jerome racing park at Fordham has undoubtedly had the effect of stimulating similar enterprises in other parts of the country, and we may expect to see many more; for the love of pleasure and popularity is associated in the views of those who establish them with shrewd money making operations. However, they are decided improvements which should be encouraged. They embellish the environs of cities, afford a healthy and an exciting recreation to the people, and tend to improve the breed of horses. But in order to make them popular and useful, all those who project or control these racing parks should take care to keep the blacks and gamblers away, and should give the mass of the people an opportunity of enjoying the sports in them. In this way they will become both useful and profitable; otherwise they might become an evil.

The Unadilla Bank—Served Them Right.

It appears that the people of Oswego county have been nicely caught in their own trap by the failure of the Unadilla Bank, and that this is the secret of their turbulence. The farmers and others in the vicinity having money on hand loaned it to the Bank, and took the notes of the officers for the same in order to avoid taxation. In trying to rob the government of its dues they have themselves been robbed. Of course there is not much sympathy for the victims since this fact has been known. There are, no doubt, a great many others in the same situation these Oswego people were in—trying to cheat the government by all sorts of evasions. They had better look out for dishonest practices in one are apt to beget dishonesty in others having business relations with each other.

Gates Wanted at the Ferries.

The parsimony of the ferry companies has cost more than one life. Deaths are constantly reported of people falling off the bridges at the ferries. The other night an unfortunate lady, with her child in her arms—being near-sighted—walked over the dock at one of the Williamsburg ferries and was drowned. It would cost but little to put gates to the ferry bridges so that no one could go off them when there was no boat in the slip. The extra labor for attending to the gates would be a very small addition to the expenses of the company, as there are plenty of hands always about the boats. But the fact is that the directors of the ferries are so avaricious that they do not weigh a human life against a dollar. Nevertheless, the law ought to compel them to do what is right towards the public.

The Tennessee Election.

Our hints of news from Tennessee are significant of a radical triumph and an orderly election. The former seems to be indicated by the assurance that a tremendously heavy negro vote has been cast, and the latter follows from that fact; for if Brownlow can have a heavy vote peacefully even he is not so insane as to force the row that was only intended to secure his election anyhow. His motto was, "Peaceably if we can; forcibly if we must," and he has not been driven to his alternative by any appearance of the canvass against him.

Minister Romero's Vindication of Mexico.

Minister Romero is naturally anxious to justify his country in the eyes of the United States. In the despatches which were published in the HERALD yesterday he claims that the government of President Juarez has not adopted the principle of shooting its prisoners of war, but, on the contrary, has treated French and Belgians in some instances with great lenity. We are glad to hear it. Some shading of humanity is greatly needed to tone down the merciless butchery of San Jacinto, the executions at Puebla, and the still more deplorable tragedy of Querétaro. But paper excuses are of little value. The best vindication Mexico can offer for herself before the world is to maintain peace in her borders from this time forth; to set to work and build railways and roads, and to institute those fiscal and social reforms which are so much needed by the country. In this way only the gross political blunder and crime involved in the execution of Maximilian may be atoned for. We are willing to hope that Mexico is preparing to advance in the path of peace and internal reform. We are willing to aid her in the effort by our sympathy and encouragement. But if the policy of men like Escobedo to prevail; if the harsh counsels of Lardo de Tejada are to be listened to; if a worse than Chinese system of exclusiveness is to be the policy of the Juarez government; if the torrents of blood already shed are not deemed sufficient, and if executions, promiscuous and revolutions are still to be the news of the day, why then the United States, having to some extent gone bail for Mexico before the world, will have to interfere, in justice to herself, and clean out the whole country. We have given Mexico a fair chance in the past. Our government, by the decided stand it has taken against filibustering, has shown a disposition to give the country a fair show in the present. But the Mexico of the future will have to be a very different country from the Mexico of the last fifty years, or the strong grip of the United States will quickly put things on a changed basis, leaving Minister Romero to write endless vindications at his leisure.

The part which Mr. Seward plays in this diplomatic correspondence is far from creditable. The pusillanimity and shiftness of the Secretary of State are in nothing more conspicuous than in this "memorandum of an interview between Mr. Seward and Mr. Romero." While on the one hand the Secretary feebly deprecates the resort to extreme measures, on the other he directly urges the Mexicans to go ahead, assuring them that "he does not think that Mexico has to apprehend any attempt at retaliation by European Powers as a consequence of whatever extreme decision the Mexican government may make." Far better to have made no representation at all in favor of the unhappy prisoner than to have accompanied it with such an insidious suggestion. By this and similar expressions, and by the delay in sending a minister to the Juarez government, Mr. Seward has rendered himself a virtual accessory to Maximilian's death. Had there been a properly accredited representative of the United States government in San Luis Potosi on the 19th of June last, Maximilian would not have been shot. The temporizing policy of Mr. Seward, and the personal timidity of Minister Campbell, had as much to do with his ultimate fate as the duplicity of Marshal Bazaine and the ill-starred counsels of Marquez and the British Minister.

The English Reform Bill—Breakers Ahead.

By the cable news in to-day's HERALD it will be seen that the attempt of the English House of Lords to modify the Reform bill as sent up by the Commons, by raising the rate of qualification, has produced a renewal of the popular excitement. Another grand meeting in Hyde Park is convened. The action of the Lords upon the legislation of the popular House is, to say the least of it, ill-timed and dangerous. Lord Derby, who in the Upper House is all powerful, should have managed better than to permit this interference with the work of his sagacious henchman, Disraeli. The people and the aristocracy are now once more brought into direct antagonism, and unless the Lords give way there will probably be trouble.

Napoleon and Francis Joseph.

Napoleon, it is rumored, is about to visit the Austrian capital. What does it mean? It may be a visit of condolence. It must be something more. In the recent debate in the French Chambers it was said by a deputy that Austria was France's only possible ally. Napoleon seems resolved to convert the possibility into a fact. An alliance between France and Austria would be certain to beget an alliance between Prussia and Russia. It is, we think, doubtful whether Austria will be other than neutral.

The Virginia Convention.

The report given to-day of the proceedings in the Virginia Convention, at Richmond, tells very plainly that there is no improvement in the relations between the Hunnicutt faction and the Bots faction of republicans in the Old Dominion. The split grows wider and deeper. The niggers have the balance of power, and, under the lash of Hunnicutt, use it without reserve. There will be in that State a white man's republican party and a black man's republican party, and the former may have strength enough to give the State to any well organized opposition.

Another American Triumph.

It is sometimes said by our friends on the other side that the American mind is wanting in ideas. It is not so. Americans don't love ideas for their own sake only, but for what they are worth. The reaping machines which have just been the wonder and admiration of Paris, and which have carried off the honors from all competitors, are fair specimens of the kind of ideas in vogue on this side of the Atlantic. Let Europe beat us if she can.

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Meeting of the Black Republican State Convention at Richmond—The Platform of April Last Reaffirmed—The Platform on Hand-Schemism in the Republican Rank.

RICHMOND, VA., August 1, 1867.
8 o'clock, P. M.

The republican Convention met to-day in the African church, at twelve o'clock. The negroes were present in tremendous force, filling every available inch of space in the building, and extending over the steps with for a considerable distance down the street. The best was very trying, and told very much effect upon the speakers that a proposition was made, and very readily carried, that the assembly should adjourn to the Capitol square, where more air and space prevailed.

Delegates representing every possible shade of color were present from all parts of the State. Mr. Hunnicutt took the stand and made a long harangue, advising the negroes to look well to the organization of the Convention. Eventually he subsided, but more from the excessive temperature of the place than from any lack of oratorical redoubts.

The steps of the Capitol were crowded, and immediately in front of a vast mass of colored men was assembled the delegates from each town and county in the State to be appointed to meet at the republican headquarters and organize the business of the Convention.

The delegates to the number of about one hundred, accordingly met, and quite a lively time ensued inspecting the attendance of some of the elected delegates.

Franklin Stearns, who bears the reputation of being one of the best Union men in Richmond, was rejected as a delegate from Henrico county, and a colored man named Evans put in his place. On examination it turned out that Stearns was elected by one hundred votes as a public meeting, while the other received the suffrage of nearly seven hundred local Leagues.

After the decision was rendered Mr. Stearns spoke for a short time, contending that Local Leagues were institutions of which the public have nothing, that they were in fact a source of public evil, and that they were in the extreme, and consequently, that his exclusion was partial and unfair. Ultimately it was decided against Mr. Stearns, and he was obliged to leave.

Mr. Stearns is the right hand man of John Minor Botts, and the managers of the Convention were unmistakably bent upon nullifying the influence of Botts and making it a purely black convention.

After deciding several other cases of admission to the Convention, the delegates adjourned to the Capitol square, where considerable radical speechifying had been going on throughout the day. Mr. Hunnicutt mounted upon a raised platform, and made a long and detailed statement of the proceedings of the day and asking to be endorsed in the course he had pursued.

It was finally moved by Mr. Norfolk, that the platform of the 11th of April be re-adopted, which was done, the assembly acting unanimously in the matter.

A colored man named Dr. Banks, of Norfolk, and a half-breed named Baker, occupied the platform, and the delegates of the assembly in the square until dark, discussing whether the convention should adjourn till to-morrow or close at the end of the day. The latter prevailing vote that the convention should adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

The absence of Mr. Botts was a subject of universal comment, and the inference generally deduced is that the convention has suffered a split. Botts and his followers will go in for a while man's convention.

THE PRESS TELEGRAMS.

RICHMOND, August 1, 1867.

This morning at an early hour the neighborhood of the African church was filled by about three thousand blacks, awaiting the opening of the doors, and the streets were alive with others coming to the place appointed for the meeting of the convention. The republican headquarters and the hotels looked lively with politicians arranging matters for the day. At eleven o'clock the doors of the church were opened and the building was instantly filled, still leaving about three thousand blacks outside. Up to the very end of the white republicans recently appointed by the county conventions had made their appearance, the whites present, about fifty in number, being chiefly delegates, who had attended the April convention. A motion was made inside to adjourn to the Capitol square, and the crowd outside, mistaking it to be carried, hurried off to that point.

Mr. J. W. Hunnicutt made a short address to those inside in favor of adjourning to the square. He counseled harmony in the deliberations of the body, for they were this day looked to by the whole country and by hundreds of thousands of blacks, whose fathers had looked proudly to the stars and stripes as they were made their appearance, the whites present, about fifty in number, being chiefly delegates, who had attended the April convention. A motion was made inside to adjourn to the Capitol square, and the crowd outside, mistaking it to be carried, hurried off to that point.

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